



International Federation of Library
Associations and Institutions

Preservation and Conservation
Section

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NEWSLETTER

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Activities of the Section in Glasgow and Edinburgh IFLA August 2002

The following report was prepared by Jean Whiffin, a Corresponding Member of the IFLA Standing Committee on Preservation and Conservation.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Standing Committee met twice, on August 17 and 23, 2002. **John McIlwaine** (U.K.), Chair/Treasurer, welcomed members and observers to IFLA's 75th Anniversary Conference. The Committee now numbers 21, including 3 Corresponding Members added in the past year - Johann Maree (South Africa), Helen Shenton (U.K.), and Jean Whiffin (Canada). Subsequent to this meeting, IFLA HQ approved the appointment of Andreas Mälck (Germany) as a further member in this category. Some members also attended the meetings of the Division 8 Standing Committees for Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean, as formal observers. The Committee needs representation from the Regional Sections, and it is hoped that the next round of nominations will result in more members from the non-European/North American world.



The Standing Committee at work
Glasgow, August 17, 2002

Report of the Chair

Last winter, John McIlwaine chaired a Working Group representing IFLA and the International Council on Archives (ICA), commissioned by UNESCO to establish Guidelines for Digitization Projects for Collections and Holdings in the Public Domain. The contract specified that the guidelines should as far as possible be particularly applicable to institutions in the countries of the developing world. The resulting (March 2002) document remains the property of UNESCO, which has the sole decision on its future. It deals with the paper-based documentary heritage - manuscripts, printed books and photographs. Sound recordings and motion pictures are being treated in another set of guidelines sponsored by the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, into which the final draft edited by John McIlwaine might be incorporated.

The Section Chair and the Director of the IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (IFLA PAC) hope to begin work soon on the proposed register of standards, guidelines, and codes of best practice related to preservation, utilizing work done by Johanna Wellheiser (Canada) published by the National Library of Canada <<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/8/14/index-e.html>>. It is envisaged that this register would be made available online on the Section and IFLA PAC Websites, but there would also be a print version. Funds towards editorial expenses for the compilation were requested at a recent meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Management and Technology. Note: these funds have since been approved, and it is hoped that the grant will be available in 2003.

As a member of the new IFLA PAC Advisory Board, the Section Chair has striven to increase consciousness of the importance of this Core Activity and help it to be maintained and funded.



Standing Committee...still at work.
On the Clyde, Glasgow, August 23, 2002

Report of the Information Coordinator
Johanna Wellheiser (Canada) has been busy consolidating the Section's Website and Newsletter. Her plans to have 2 issues of the Newsletter out by next year's Conference were warmly welcomed. Olga Perminova (Russian Federation) volunteered to do a Russian translation.

Future Conferences

The Committee drew up programme plans for the Berlin (2003) sessions, including a 2-3 day satellite meeting on Disaster Planning at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. The Open Session will be devoted to conservation processes capable of being developed into mass-treatment ones. Looking ahead to Buenos Aires (2004), ideas and proposals included a programme on preservation of digital data, and another on education for preservation with an emphasis on distance learning.

IFLA Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff, Director, reported that some of the activities affected by the 5 month lack of a Programme Officer have now been resumed, thanks to the constant and strong support of the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the appointment of a new Programme Officer, Corine Koch. Two issues of *International Preservation News* will be published this year, and it is also expected that the proceedings of the Symposium on Managing the Preservation of Periodicals and Newspapers held in Paris in 2000 will appear soon in the *IFLA Publications* series. Mark Roosa's package on *Care, Handling, and Storage of Photographs* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1992) will be updated, translated and published by the end of 2003. The analysis of the Survey on African Newspapers has been taken over by the IFLA Newspapers Section. Lack of funding has prevented the reorganization of PAC activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. The programme has, however, been very active in respect of training. The 2nd International Preservation Workshop organized with the collaboration of IFLA PAC is taking place at the Bibliothèque nationale de France on October 7-25, 2002. The possibility of a workshop in the Caribbean on Disaster Planning is being investigated. IFLA PAC has been strongly advocating the creation

of national Blue Shield Committees whose initial tasks are to document disasters, inform people of possible risks, take preventive measures, implement and update disaster plans, get ready to react in case of emergency, and finally build strategies to recover.

Council Resolution

At the second meeting of the Council on August 23, IFLA adopted a Resolution put forward by **Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff** as IFLA PAC Director, and supported by the National Libraries, and Preservation and Conservation, Sections:

Be it resolved that, considering the many risks that threaten the cultural heritage, all libraries responsible for collections of national significance should set up, test, implement, and regularly up-date a disaster plan.

SECTION PROGRAMMES

The successful Section Open Session (in Glasgow) and the Workshop (in Edinburgh) were planned and run by Hans Jansen (Netherlands) and Majlis Bremer-Laamanen (Finland).

Open Session

The programme on **National Preservation Initiatives** explored the concept that it is necessary to agree on a common national policy to give priority to the preservation of specific national heritages to make preservation of printed, written and electronic material feasible on a global scale.

Presentations were made by well-known speakers from the national libraries of the U.K., the U.S.A., the Netherlands, and Portugal.



Hans Jansen (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Netherlands)
Introducing the Open Session

Helen Shenton (British Library) delivered an impressive and comprehensive overview of "U.K. National Preservation Initiatives", providing a snapshot as of September 2002 and plans for the next 3-5 years. She described the shifting political landscape with its greater emphasis on regionalism, and greater cross-domain work, the changing nature of national political bodies and the external focus of national memory institutions. The landscape is also changing as organizations, such as the National Preservation Office are reviewed, and others such as the Digital Preservation Coalition (which aims to secure the preservation of digital resources of the U.K. and to work with others internationally to secure our global digital memory and knowledge base) are launched. Out of this is emerging a "National Framework for Collection Management" which has the potential to enable a national preservation strategy. There are first stirrings of national preservation programmes in libraries, e.g., SCOLD-Pres, which is looking at the feasibility and practicalities of the 6 copyright libraries sharing primary preservation responsibility among them, and INFOSAVE, which is developing the possibilities of shared deacidification. The Mellon Microfilming Project and NEWSPLAN exemplify major collaborative U.K. projects. The availability of national lottery funds has had a huge impact over the past few years. On an international

scale, the RPM (Register of Preservation Microforms) has the potential to expand to be a register of preservation surrogates to embrace digitization, so that duplication of effort is avoided - registers are one step towards international collaboration. Addressing the question of "Why do some preservation initiatives work?", her response was that some subject matter is more conducive to national initiatives than others, and disaster preparedness is one. Deacidification is another subject area that seems to be particularly conducive, for different practical, political, technical and funding reasons - especially when a national library and national archive are involved, as in Switzerland, Canada, and the Netherlands.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/131-109e.pdf>

In an extensive paper entitled "Some Thoughts on the Race against Time and Inherent Vice: Preservation Program Development in late 20th Century America", **Mark Roosa** (Library of Congress) traced the roots of the current library preservation movement and its evolution. He looked at some of the contemporary shifts in thinking about preservation and changes in practice that are being explored by libraries. Some conclusions were also drawn as to the scope of future programmes.

In the 1990s, developing strategies to benefit collections at relatively low per item costs became the focus of programme development and continues to be a driving force today, but then digital preservation raised its unseemly virtual head. Various promising models and approaches to preserving digital content will be tested and refined in the years ahead, but the new issues have renewed emphasis on the importance of preserving printed materials, and the need to take new and serious steps to preserve and handle with great care the audiovisual heritage. With discussions on how best to preserve digital content picking up steam, new solutions such as paper

strengthening and deacidification, and the fate of our analog culture in serious jeopardy, it is more important now than ever to re-evaluate the principles underlying programmes, and develop capabilities and expertise to address the challenges ahead. It may also be time to shift our focus from inherent vice as emanating from the physical objects themselves to risks posed by the broader environment in which our programmes reside. The speaker referred to the "inherent danger" that comes from the following in this new era:

- the circumstances that surround the use of materials;
- their organization and description in library catalogues and their appearance on the Web;
- the ways in which ownership and rights are managed;
- the development and use of responsible and technically sound practices for the copying of analog and printed materials to digital formats;
- the maintenance of safe digital environments; and
- the elegant migration of digital files to future platforms.

Mark Roosa concluded with his vision of the role of 21st century preservation programmes and the elements they should contain, of which the following is a summary:

- Risk Management and Mitigation
- Physical Treatment
- Copying
- Registration
- Applied Research (analog and digital)
- Digital Initiatives Coordination
- Repository and Facility Management
- Trend Analysis and Strategic Planning.

"Programmes with these capabilities will provide the infrastructure and

backbone we need to begin to meet tomorrow's preservation challenges, to bridge national and international boundaries, and help us both individually and collectively to make informed preservation decisions with the full range of influencing factors before us".

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/134-109e.pdf>

Dennis Schouten (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, Netherlands) gave a paper on "Metamorfoze: The Dutch National Preservation Program", launched in 1997. His presentation as its Project Manager focussed on: the problem of acid paper decay in the 1840-1950 period, how Metamorfoze got underway, its principles, methodology, and results. Research on acid-paper, needs assessment studies, and inventories, preceded the creation of a platform for further discussion, and cooperation between the National Library and the National Archives in a climate of political concern for the issue of paper heritage preservation. This led to budgetary success and a scenario for a national preservation programme based upon selection priorities with a down-to-earth, cost-effective practice.

The focal points of the programme are microfilming, registration, and reliable storage of the paper originals. On a smaller scale, deacidification and digitization are applied. Digitization as such is considered not yet a reliable preservation method. Digitization projects within the programme focus on access. They can only take place after microfilming, using the microfilm as an intermediate.

The wide scope of Metamorfoze is a main reason that it is now well established in the Netherlands. The guidelines are accepted throughout the country and also used for projects outside the programme. Its success can also be attributed to a pro-active approach,

publicity, research on relevant issues and sharing the findings, and the participation of the National Library Fund. The first phase of Metamorfoze concluded in 2000, but it is now funded until 2005.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/130-109e.pdf>

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff presented the paper by **Maria Luísa Cabral** (Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, Portugal) on "Preservation and Conservation in South Europe: A Survey among National Libraries" in the author's absence. This consisted of a report to address a perceived lack of balance in respect of IFLA participation from South Europe, and neglect of this region. A small questionnaire was sent out to discover the reasons why their librarians do not appear on the international scene. The survey was organized to collect 3 levels of data: internal activities in each institution, national activities, and international cooperation. The library response rate was 100%. Only two have written programmes, and the option does not appear to be very popular. It seems difficult for some libraries to understand their situation and set priorities. Achievements reported are "a little bit of everything", but the institutions do have priorities in allocation of human resources which (as expected) is closely linked to budgets. Budgetary discrepancies within the European Union, and a feeling of self-sufficiency, make motivation to cooperate very low. There was "a solid silence" to questions about national preservation initiatives. At the international level, libraries know what is wrong, but the capacity to change is out of their reach. They require training and translation programmes. From this survey, in Maria Luísa Cabral's view, investment in training cannot be postponed, and she requested both IFLA and LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche) provide seminars and/or workshops corresponding to the expectations expressed - a conclusion with which Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff strongly agreed - to remove the dividing line between the South and the North.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/129-109e.pdf>

WORKSHOP

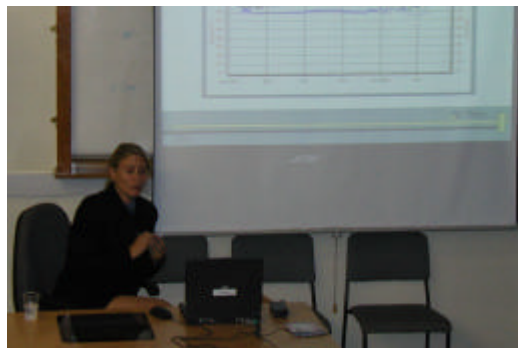
John F. Dean (Department of Preservation and Conservation, Cornell University Library, U.S.A.) led the Section's Workshop devoted to **Conservation Research and its Implementation in Libraries Worldwide**. The Workshop emphasized the importance of environmental controls in the preservation of library materials, and included basic information as well as introducing a new computer-based product for remote sensing of the environment.

Under the title "Conservation Science: The Balance between Supply and Demand", **Henk Porck** (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Netherlands) presented a concise overview of some major developments in conservation research in the field of library and archival materials (particularly paper supports). The lecture concentrated on several topics concerning decay, treatment, and storage. Implementation of conservation research was discussed within the context of the various trends that can be discerned, and the knowledge gaps that still exist. The speaker identified areas which merit particular attention in the near future, emphasized that conservation science should focus on *knowledge* conservation, and reminded the audience that conservation scientists are wasting their time if they fail to communicate their discoveries to conservators and preservation administrators.



Henk Porck (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Netherlands)

This presentation was based on a study undertaken by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, commissioned by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR). The full text by Henk J. Porck and René Teygeler entitled *Preservation Science Survey: An Overview of Recent Developments in Research on the Conservation of Selected Analog Library and Archival Materials* was published by CLIR in Washington, D.C. in 2000, and by the European Commission on Preservation and Access in Amsterdam in 2001. ISBN 90-6984-316-1.
<http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub95abst.html>

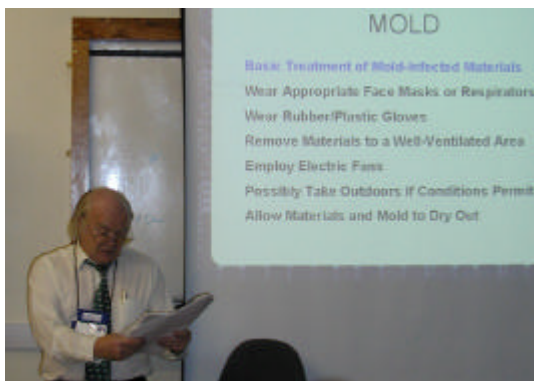


Elizabeth Goins, Image Permanence Institute

Elizabeth Goins (Image Permanence Institute, Rochester Institute of Technology, U.S.A.) gave an informal paper on "Sensing the Environment: Recent Results". She previewed an integrated system of computerized tools to automate the interpretation and documentation of collection storage conditions. This consists of a set of hardware options for gathering temperature and humidity data, a software application for data analysis, a database of information on the environmental requirements of specific types of objects (which also has value as an information source in its own right), and a Website. Data can be collected from a variety of electronic devices or entered by hand from hygrothermograph readings. An advanced datalogger called the Preservation Environment Monitor has also been designed. The paper outlined how all the elements of this computer-

based solution fit together into a total information system for conservation use.

The moderator, **John Dean**, in his own detailed presentation "Environment and Passive Climate Control, Chiefly in Tropical Climates" focused on some of the effects of climate on collections, and discussed some prudent alternatives to the commonly-used mechanical and chemical approaches. The environment in which collections are stored, used and displayed, is one of the most important factors affecting the longevity of materials. He reviewed the main factors. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems (HVAC) are the primary methods by which conservation environments are maintained. However, due to high energy costs, the impracticability of HVAC for many institutions, and given that HVAC does not function well in the tropics, there is now a great deal of interest in passive climate control systems, closely associated with the movement towards sustainable buildings. Such buildings apply specific climate design and construction materials to create a structure that achieves both energy saving and a tolerable internal situation. Steps were outlined which institutions in existing buildings of poor design can take to improve the climate without the use of HVAC. Whether or not there is a climate control system, continuous monitoring of temperature and relative humidity is extremely important.



John Dean, Cornell University Library

Dean also discussed approaches to handling mould and insect infestations other than using questionable and expensive chemical treatments, sensible precautionary steps which can be taken in respect of building configuration, and research on safe and natural insect repellents. <http://www.ifla.org/TV/ifla68/papers/120-158e.pdf>

With thanks to Hans Jansen for providing the pictures.

OTHER PROGRAMMES OF INTEREST

IFLA PAC provided a Poster Session, and sponsored a meeting with the National Libraries Section, on **A Blue Shield for the Protection of our Endangered Cultural Heritage. How to protect our Cultural Heritage from Armed Conflicts and Natural Disasters**. This programme was particularly pertinent, given the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the U.S., and the natural disasters threatening Prague and Dresden in 2002. **Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff** chaired these sessions, and emphasized we must convince our respective governments of the necessity of signing and applying The Hague Convention and its Protocols.

Patrick J. Boylan (City University, London, U.K.), a world specialist in the field, and a key player in The Hague negotiations, delivered a detailed paper on "The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its 1954 and 1999 Protocols", covering the evolution of the concept and the development of special legal measures at the international level. The official symbol under the 1954 Convention is a blue and white shield, the equivalent of the Red Cross for cultural heritage protection. It is also the name of an international committee subsequently set up in 1996 to work for such protection by coordinating preventive measures to meet and

respond to emergency situations. Both the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) are members of the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS). In 1999 the Convention was the focus of a Diplomatic Conference to review and supplement the document. The outcome was the adoption of a new Protocol incorporating major advances and significant innovations, giving the ICBS professional organizations standing advisory roles. The recognition of ICBS in the new Protocol is unprecedented and adds weight to its work in national and international circles. As of June 2002, 12 of the required minimum of 20 states to bring it into force have formally ratified the Protocol, and it is hoped the new Hague régime will be operating in 2004.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/091-099e.pdf>

George Mackenzie (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, U.K.) followed with "The Blue Shield: Symbol of Cultural Heritage Protection" - what the ICBS does as an international independent professional organization, and how vital it is that this initiative be taken up and supported by local ones. It has established a series of principles that all national committees must respect. The great strength of Blue Shield is that it is cross-sectoral, bringing together professions and institutions across the cultural spectrum. By pooling their expertise, and drawing in military authorities and emergency services, the Blue Shield offers a powerful model for managing disaster risks at a national level.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/093-099e.pdf>

Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff devoted her own presentation to "Disaster Plans: Importance, Development, Implementation", summarizing types of disasters, causes, preventive measures, and the main elements to be taken into account when preparing an emergency plan - information gathering, training, etc.

Antonia Ida Fontana (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, Italy) provided a graphic contribution on "Recovering from a Disaster: Florence 1966-2002", vividly reminding the audience through chronicles and photos of an event which marked the beginning of resurgence of interest in preservation and conservation of library and archival materials, and covering some of the lessons learned since then.

Joan R. Challinor (Vice Chairperson, U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science) distributed a brochure entitled *Trust and Terror: New Demands for Crisis Information, Dissemination and Management*. The NCLIS thesis is, given that the U.S. needs a more effective system, the existing vital, comprehensive network of libraries can meet the information needs of the public during, and after, an emergency or disaster. This resource requires only to be expanded, enhanced, and included in plans of government agencies to disseminate the crisis information.

<http://www.nclis.gov/info/trust/trust.html>

UNESCO Open Forum

At the August 18 meeting, with John McIlwaine as Chair, **Abdelaziz Abid** (UNESCO, Paris, France) presented documentation on **UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society** (WSIS) that will be held in two phases (Geneva, 10-12 December, 2003, and Tunis in 2005). The anticipated outcome of the Summit is to develop a clear statement of political will and a concise plan of action for achieving the goals of the Information Society while fully reflecting all the different interests at stake. UNESCO is setting the ground for the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action that the Summit is expected to adopt. The Principles should include recognition that preservation of digital heritage is a crucial element of the Information Society, and the

Actions should include developing an international framework for its preservation. Abdelaziz Abid made available the Report by the Director-General on a Draft Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage, including the discussion paper highlighting the principles for the preservation and continued accessibility of the world's ever-growing digital heritage (prepared for UNESCO by the European Commission on Preservation and Access in February 2002) and elements for a draft charter and strategy for such preservation, which constitutes part of the "Memory of the World".
<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/150-85be.pdf>

OTHER SECTIONAL PROGRAMMES

- The digitization of the records of the Swedish East India Company was presented in the Social Science Libraries session.
- John Lauder of the Newspapers Section provided a paper on "Partnerships in Preservation: The Experience of the NEWSPLAN 2000 Project".
<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/057-127e.pdf>
- Digitization figured prominently in both programmes of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.
- "Critical technological and architectural choices for access and preservation in a digital library environment" was presented by Svein Arne Solbakk of the Information Technology Section.
<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla68/papers/145-095e.pdf>

And Digital Access and Preservation: ERPANET at IFLA

Facilitated by ERPANET (www.erpanet.org), this session explored two key areas of great importance to the library sector: the

continuation of cultural memory, and the relationship between digital preservation and scholarship. It offered participants the opportunity to gain exposure to the issues related to the preservation and access to digital resources.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Availability of the following publications was announced at the Conference:

- *Benchmarks in Collection Care for Museums, Archives and Libraries: A Self-Assessment Checklist*. London: Resource Publications: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, 2002.
<http://www.resource.gov.uk>
- Russian State Library. *Scientific Research Center for the Conservation of Documents*. Moscow: Russian State Library [2002].
- *The State of Digital Preservation: An International Perspective. Conference Proceedings Documentation Abstracts, Inc. Institutes for Information Science Washington, D.C. April 24-25, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library and Information Resources, July 2002. ISBN 1-887334-92-0.
<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub107/contents.html#about>
- Wellheiser, Johanna and Jude Scott, with the assistance of John Barton. *An Ounce of Prevention: Integrated Disaster Planning for Libraries, Archives and Record Centers*. 2nd Edition. Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press and Toronto, Canadian Archives Foundation, February 2002. ISBN 0-8108-4176-2 (alkaline paper).
<http://www.scarecrowpress.com/>

News Notes

- **Floods in Europe Website**

UNESCO has launched a website entitled *Floods in Europe: Damages to libraries and archives*.

http://www.unesco.org/webworld/floods_europe

- **IFLA and IPA (International Publishers Association) Announcement**

Preserving the Memory of the World in Perpetuity: a joint statement on the archiving and preserving of digital information. Adopted by the IFLA/IPA Steering Group, meeting in Paris, 27th June 2002

<http://www.ifla.org/V/press/ifla-ipa02.htm>

- **AATA Online**

AATA is now available as a free online resource. Publicly launched in June 2002, *AATA Online: Abstracts of International Conservation Literature* offers 36 volumes of AATA and its predecessor, *IIC Abstracts* published between 1955 and the present.

<http://www.getty.edu/conservation>

- **Mass deacidification in practice: Proceedings available online**

Mass deacidification in practice, Bückeberg, 2000 sponsored by the European Commission on Preservation and Access (ECPA) with the State Archive of Lower Saxony (Abstracts of the papers are available in English and in German).

<http://www.knaw.nl/ecpa/conferences/abstracts-e.html>

- **CLIR and Cornell University launch new Web-based preservation tutorial**

The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) and Cornell University Library have launched the first in a series of Web-based tutorials on preservation and conservation. Funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, the tutorial is targeted toward

libraries and archives in Southeast Asia.

<http://www.librarypreservation.org/>

- **New strategy in U.K. for moving image and sound archives**

The U.K.'s first audiovisual archive strategy was announced October 2002 at the conference "Hidden Treasures: The Impact of Moving Image and Sound Archives in the 21st Century". The completed strategy will be launched in London in June 2003. Contact: Frank Gray, Director, South East Film & Video Archive [w.f.gray@bton.ac.uk].

- **UNESCO discussion paper on digital preservation**

At the General Conference of UNESCO in October 2001 a resolution was passed that draws attention to the need for preservation of digital heritage. The resolution is available at the UNESCO website (see Records of the General Conference, Resolutions, Chapter V, section 34). One of the recommendations is to draft a charter on digital preservation for the next General Conference in 2003. The European Commission on Preservation and Access was asked to write a discussion paper on digital preservation for the Executive Board of UNESCO. This paper was subsequently adapted and incorporated in documents presented to the Executive Board in May 2002 (see UNESCO Website, document 20: *Preservation of digital heritage: Draft discussion paper prepared for UNESCO. Yola de Lusenet, ECPA, March 2002*). Preparation of the charter will continue in 2002-2003. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ulis/>

- **GRIP, new preservation gateway**

The Nationaal Archief and the European Commission on Preservation and Access (ECPA) have launched GRIP, Gateway for Resources and Information on Preservation. GRIP is an Internet gateway, presenting a core of accessible and recent materials selected by experts.

<http://www.knaw.nl/ecpa/grip/>

- **Videotape Preservation Fact Sheets online**

The Videotape Preservation Fact Sheets are the result of a project of the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) Preservation Committee.

http://www.amianet.org/11_Information/11g_VidPres/11g_intro.html

- **2nd ECDL Workshop on Web Archiving papers now available online**

The workshop, held in Rome on 19 September 2002, was organized in conjunction with the European Conference on Digital Libraries (ECDL). It provided a forum for interaction among librarians, archivists, academic researchers and industrial researchers interested in establishing effective methods and developing improved solution for Web archiving.

<http://www.ecdl2002.org/>

- **Master class for restorers in Moscow**

A 2-week Master class for restorers was held in Moscow in October–November 2002. It was organized by the Russian Federation's Ministry of Culture, Library Assembly of Eurasia, Russian State Library (RSL) and the North East Document Conservation Centre (U.S.A.). The 25 participants represented 6 countries (Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Russia, U.S.A. and Ukraine), 10 cities (Alma-Ata, Andover, Ekaterinberg, Qadisiyah, Minsk, Moscow, Saratov, Simferopoul, Chelyabinsk, Yaroslavl), and 17 organizations (archives, libraries, museums and other institutions).

- **Digital Preservation Coalition goes live**

The Digital Preservation Coalition was established in 2001 to foster joint action to address the urgent challenges of securing the preservation of digital resources in the United Kingdom. Its new web-site has recently been

launched.

<http://www.dpconline.org/graphics/index.html>

- **New resource for microfilming in the Asia/Pacific Region soon to be available**

Under its IFLA-PAC program, the National Library of Australia is currently publishing a new resource for microfilming professionals in the Asia/Pacific region. These training materials, the result of a survey into the microfilming needs of Asia and the Pacific, will be adaptable to a wide range of delivery methods. Expected to be available by the end of 2002.

- **ICOM-CC Preprints available**

Preprints of the 13th Triennial Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22 - 27 September 2002. Roy Vontobel, ed. ICOM Committee for Conservation. London: James and James, 2002. 2 volumes. ISBN 1-902916-30-1.

- **The World's First Photograph**

Information on Joseph Nicéphore Niépce's *View from the Window at Le Gras*, c. 1826, "The World's First Photograph" can be found in *WAAC Newsletter* 24(3):12. See also the article "Light Exposure to Sensitive Artworks during Digital Photography" by Ban Blackwell in the same September 2002 issue.

For more images and detail about the photograph and related topics see the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Centre website.

<http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/wfp>

Upcoming Events

- **ERPANET Training Seminar Policies for Digital Preservation**

Hosted by ERPANET, this seminar will be held in Fontainebleau (near Paris), France on January 29 – 30, 2003. <http://www.erpanet.org>

- **Practical Experiences in Digital Preservation**

An international conference sponsored by the Public Record Office and the International Council of Archives will be held in Kew, U.K. from April 2-4, 2003.

<http://www.pro.gov.uk/events/conferences/ica.htm>

- **Preventive Conservation: From Current Issues to Common Strategies**

This course, hosted by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property and the Canadian Conservation Institute, will be held in Ottawa, Canada, from June 2-20, 2003.

http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/learning-opportunities/announcements/pcs_e.shtml

- **ECDL 2003**

The 7th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries will be held in Trondheim, Norway from August 17-22, 2003. <http://www.ecdl2003.org/>

- **International Conference: Chemical Technology of Wood, Pulp and Paper**

A call for papers has been made for this conference to be held in Bratislava, Slovak Republic, September 17-19, 2003.

http://www.chtf.stuba.sk/kdcp/dcp_conferencewpp2003_en.html

- **Symposium 2003 - Preservation of Electronic Records: New Knowledge and Decision-Making**

Hosted by the Canadian Conservation Institute and the Library and Archives of Canada, this symposium will be held in Ottawa, Canada, September 15 to 18, 2003.

http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/symposium2003/index_e.shtml

IFLA Berlin 2003



**69th IFLA General Conference
and Council
1-9 August 2003, Berlin Germany**

**Access Point Library:
Media – Information - Culture**

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla69/index.htm>

And plan to attend the IFLA Pre-Conference sponsored by the Section and IFLA PAC:

**Preparing for the Worst, Planning for
the Best: Protecting our Cultural
Heritage from Disaster**

Dates: July 30 – August 1, 2003

Location: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

An intensive 2-1/2 day programme designed to inform and enable library and archives administrators to effectively prepare for, react and respond to, and recover from disasters, natural and man-made. The pre-conference will cover both traditional and contemporary materials - books, paper, photographs, film, tape and disks.

Come to –

- *Learn about national policy planning*
- *Hear about plans in action*
- *Explore priorities for salvage*
- *Discover new recovery technologies.*

More information and registration will be available online soon.

See <http://kb.nl/iflapreconf/index.html>

Note:

IFLA Berlin Standing Committee Meetings:
Saturday, 02.08.2003
Friday, 08.08.2003.

Section Open Session

From Manual to Automatic: The Role of Mass Treatment Techniques in Conservation

This session will explore both manual and automated mass conservation treatment techniques currently available and in use. These include mass deacidification, paper lamination and paper splitting.

The session will explore such questions as:

- *How does one incorporate mass treatments into a library's preservation agenda?*
- *What are the managerial, cost and quality control issues, as well as selection criteria?*
- *What are the differences between treatments done manually and those done by automated means?*
- *What priority should be given to mass treatments?*
- *What other mass treatments are needed and could be developed?*

Check the IFLA Website for detail in early 2003.

<http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla69/index.htm>

Preservation and Conservation Standing Committee Members 2002-2003

John MCILWAINE (U.K.), (*Chair/Treasurer*)
Majlis BREMER-LAAMENEN (Finland)
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Laure CEDELLE (France)
Svetlana DOBRUSINA (Russian Federation)
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Kjersti LØKKEN (Norway)
Johan MANNERHEIM (Sweden)
Elvira PERMANYER (Spain)
Olga PERMINOVA (Russian Federation)
Mark ROOSA (U.S.A.)
Sarah TOULOUSE (France)
Marie-Lise TSAGOURIA (France)
Johanna WELLHEISER (Canada), (*Information Coordinator*)

Corresponding Members

Andreas Mälck (Germany)
Johann MAREE (South Africa)
Helen SHENTON (U.K.)
Jean WHIFFIN (Canada)

See the Section Website for information:
<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s19/sconsv.htm>

Nominations for the Committee

Note that 2003 is an election year! There will be a total of six vacancies. Please encourage suitable colleagues to seek nomination from IFLA member institutions – they do not have to be in your own countries, but they must be members of the P&C Section (no. 19 - IFLA Directory).